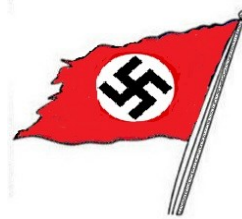




The New Order



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National Socialism: The Organised Will of the People

The Nordics and their people are facing immense challenges: destructive mass immigration, economic slavery to international high finance, and a news media that lobbies for mass immigration, to name just a few.

**by Sebastian Elofsson
(Nordic Resistance Movement)**

All of these threats must eventually be vanquished through a National Socialist ascension to power, but how can a people that feel no

sense of solidarity be united to defeat our common enemies?

Modern society is a divided society, one in which our people have been split into opposing groups by egotism and conflicting mindsets. City-dwellers have turned against villagers, workers against employers, women against men, and vice versa. They fight against each other for their own selfish interests, while not realising, or not even caring about, the shared interests of their race.

Instead people are only concerned with themselves, their own social class or profession. Rather than working together to fix societal injustices, they try to feather their own nests at the cost of others. The classes and professions exploit one another for their own gain. Workers press employers for more and more money, while employers try to extract maximum profits from the workers. Meanwhile neither seems to understand they are dependent on each other to survive.



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Questions and Answers

If you are given the power to change the world now, what seven things would you immediately change and implement for a better world?

Eradicate the mental illness of “political correctness.”

Stop and reverse the Third World invasion.

Break the excessive influence/power of special interest groups. Especially parasites. (Example: The Wall Street bailout.)

Encourage ethnic/cultural/racial identity. SELF-respect is the prerequisite for respecting others.

Replace global super-powers with regional powers, spheres of influence, and “buffer zones” consisting of unaligned/neutral, free, sovereign ethno-states. (Examples: Korea, Poland, the Baltic States.)

Legalize and promote BALANCED/OBJECTIVE study of historical events such as WWII. Demonization/deification is incompatible with truth.

Encourage the development of worldview(s) consistent with the laws of nature and the lessons of history.

National Socialism

Within this fractured existence, people also work unconsciously (and in some cases consciously) for their own collective demise. Such internecine conflicts leave us in no condition to stand united, and ensure the ongoing genocide of the white race continues unabated. But what is the main cause of this division of our people? My answer is “liberal democracy” and the parties that make up the parliamentary system.

Liberal democracy has split people into groups that are represented, superficially, by political parties that claim to speak for different sections of society. However, these parties have turned the people against one another by continuously setting differing groups in opposition. They do this because they do not want a united people; they do not want us to solve society’s problems together. After all, if we did, there would no longer be a reason for them to exist.

All the political parties support high finance, mass immigration, multiculturalism and the media’s monopoly on opinions. It’s only when less important matters arise, like tax cuts, that such parties suddenly become sworn enemies. With these smaller issues they create conflict

in the population, while continuing to pursue the same traitorous policies as before. The only thing they really fight over is who gets the power to enforce such policies and rule over us. This is why, when election time comes around, they all promise far more than they ever plan on delivering. Such is the way of liberal parliamentary democracy.

If people of all social groups and strata don’t realise they are dependent on one another for survival, and that they must fight together, they will perish. We need to understand that each one of our groups constitutes a part of the people, and the people’s interests are our interests. It is only when we realise that we are dependent on one another that we see ourselves as a nation, and only then can we save our race and create real change in the world. People’s individual wants and priorities must be combined into one shared goal, and the only political system that can truly unite us and ensure we work together in this way is National Socialism.

A Life-or-Death Struggle

There is currently a life-or-death struggle being waged by the two oppositional

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Lost Prison Interview with Hermann Göring: The Reichsmarschall's Revelations

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Hechler: What comments were made by Hitler during 1939-41 on the strength of the antiwar campaign in the U.S.?

Göring: Hitler spoke a great deal on the subject. These people [isolationists], he thought, had great influence, but he got this [impression] from the U.S. press and some observers in the U.S., for example, labeling Roosevelt a war-monger. After the election of 1940, we realized that these isolationist forces were inadequate to hinder the United States' entry into the war.

Hechler: But [Wendell] Willkie was not an isolationist!

Göring: When we read Willkie's speeches just before the election, it was also clear that even had Willkie been elected the course of events would have been the same. After the election, we attributed little importance to the isolationists in the United States. Hitler said that they were not strong enough. Roosevelt declared before the election that U.S. troops would not leave the country and were only to be used to repel a possible invasion. We realized that this was a sop to antiwar sentiment rather than any decisive change of attitude. When Sumner Welles visited Europe in 1940, we believed the United States still wanted to stay out of the war, and that on Welles' return there might be an attempt to preserve peace. We had previously found in Poland the diary of Count Potofsky, which indicated that Roosevelt was preparing for war. Welles' visit might have been, we thought, a possible sign that the U.S. was inclined to try to settle matters peaceably.

Hechler: Despite correct estimates of our potential, what made you think that you could emerge victorious in a war against us?

Göring: We had assessed the capacity of your air force especially well. The best engines were produced in the United States. We used to work



Reichsmarschall Hermann Goering

on your engines and bought up every kind we could. Since the end of the last war, Germany had fallen behind in the air, while U.S. commercial aviation was far ahead of us. But in the beginning, we had not fully assessed the possibility of daylight bombers. Our fighters could not cope with them. When we were able to do so, there was a pause and then you sent them out with fighter escort. The Flying Fortress, for example, had more than we had anticipated. Our estimate was incorrect.

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worldviews of liberal democracy and National Socialism. National Socialism is the polar opposite of the divisive ideology of liberal democracy. National Socialism unites and organises the people, ensuring they work and fight together in the best interests of the nation and the race, whereas liberal democracy divides, conquers and destroys.

Liberalism, which is now the current state ideology, claims to value individual freedom over all else, yet it has allowed a tiny international clique of freedom-haters to enslave our race in chains of interest and debt. It has also made it possible for a minority of extremely influential families to control the majority of our media and to spread lies and hatred about our people. Furthermore, liberalism has ensured that the Nordics have been subject to extreme levels of mass immigration, without recourse.

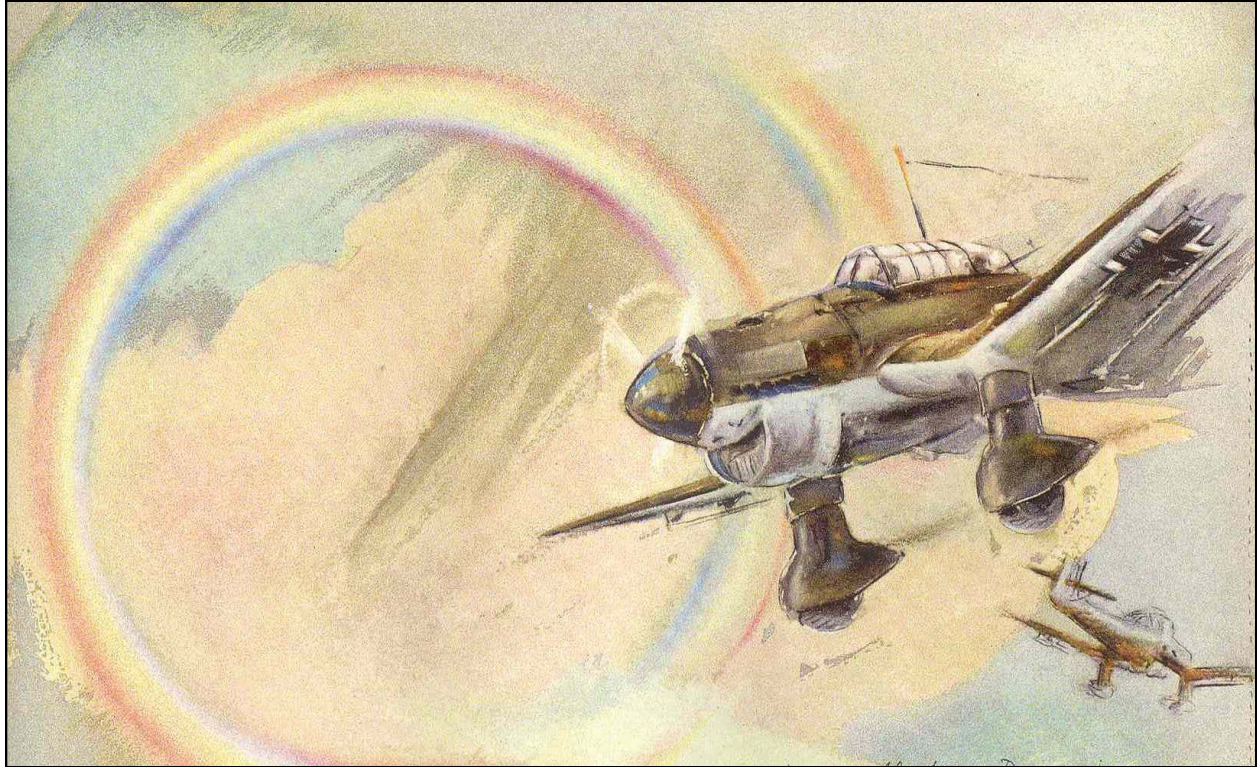
The question now is: Can we break free from our chains and create a future for coming generations, even though we are constantly plagued by internal conflicts? Can we be victorious when we fight against rather than for one another?

A divided people are no threat to the current system, but a united people would be its downfall. A united people have the power to crush all enemies that stand in their way, a fact of which our opponents are all too aware. This is why they want to ensure we remain self-absorbed and are never able to feel any sense of community with one another. Our enemies want rootless individuals who consume, because such people are easier to control.

We must learn to put minor disagreements to one side and try to look at the bigger picture. There will come a time when we can discuss smaller, more divisive matters, but that time is

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Hermann Goering

Hechler: That being so, I still don't understand why you wanted war with us.

Göring: The war was, in fact, already going on. It was only a question of form. Our declaration of war was made solely from the propaganda point of view. We would have been willing to make the most far-reaching concessions to avoid war with the United States, as such a conflict would and did prove the heaviest imaginable burden for us. But we were convinced that there was no chance to avoid war. Even if you had transported mountains of material to England, we should not have declared war, since England alone could not have carried out an invasion of Europe without your active participation.

Hechler: With regard to our propaganda about a second front in 1943, did the German high command really expect that we would invade Europe in 1942-43?

Göring: In general, no one believed it. On the contrary, we hoped that the Russians would become disgusted with you first and come to a compromise peace with us. The Russians had complained bitterly that no second front had

been opened. We knew precisely what forces were in England. We knew of every American unit in England and could estimate exactly what you had there and that it was insufficient for an invasion.

Hechler: What was your appraisal of the significance of [the August 1942 British landing at] Dieppe?

Göring: We never found out if Dieppe was just a test landing, an attempt to secure a beachhead by surprise or a gesture to the Russians that something, at least, was being done.

Hechler: Were there any changes in the defense ordered by you or anyone else as a result of Dieppe?

Göring: Only minor changes. We did order that the MLR [main line of resistance] should be right along the water. This was learned from the experience of Dieppe.

Hechler: Were you informed by any information or intelligence of our impending invasion of North Africa in November 1942?

Göring: No. We had discussed the possibility of your attacking the west coast of Africa, but we did not think you would enter the Mediterranean.

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Hermann Goering

an. When the big convoy was reported near Gibraltar, we knew some operation was imminent, but the objective might have been any part of Africa, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica or Malta.

Hechler: Why were so few planes used against us in North Africa?

Göring: We did send a couple of squadrons as reinforcements in November 1942 and bombed successfully, near the Tunis side-for example, Bône and Algiers-and we bombed and sank ships at sea. The planes were based in Italy and had insufficient range to strike at landings around Oran, for instance. We did not have too many long-range bombers. As your forces moved east, they came within range. The Heinkel 177 had more than enough range and was supposed to be ready in 1941, but it took too long to perfect and was not ready until early in 1944. It seemed terrible to me that there was such a delay, since such models became obsolete so quickly.

Hechler: Why did you not first seize Dakar?

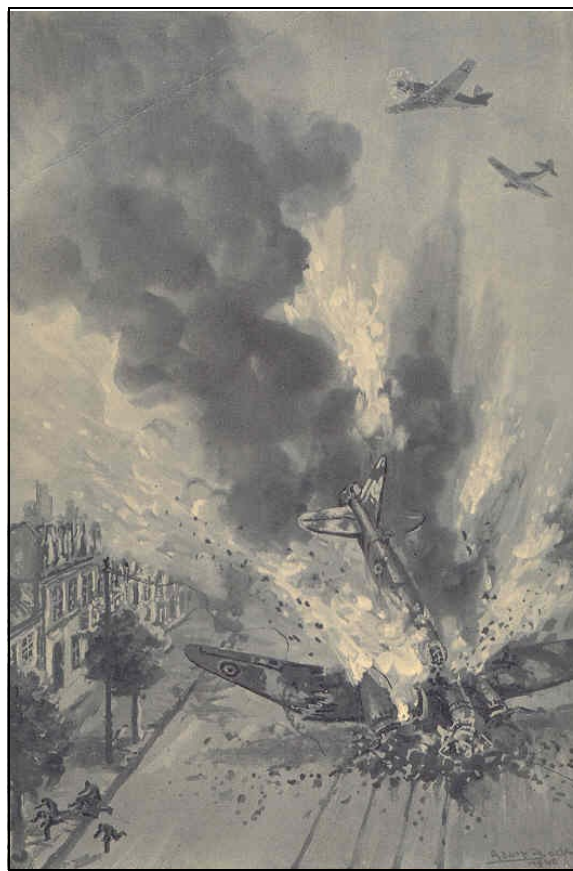
Göring: In 1940 we had a plan to seize all North Africa from Dakar to Alexandria, and with it the Atlantic islands for U-boat bases. This would have cut off many of Britain's shipping lanes. At the same time, any resistance movement in North Africa could be crushed. Then, taking Gibraltar and Suez would merely be a question of time, and nobody could have

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not today. Our race's survival and freedom is at stake, and in this fight for our destiny, we cannot afford to indulge in petty arguments with one another.

One of the Nordic Resistance Movement's key missions must therefore be to unite our race's various subsections into one unstoppable force, into the organised will of the people. We must fight against egotism and ethnic divisions. We must be the movement that represents the entire race. It doesn't matter which class or interest group you belong to. We are one race, bound by a common fate. United we stand, divided we fall.

Source: nordicresistancemovement.org



interfered in the Mediterranean. But Hitler would not make concessions to Spain in Morocco, on account of France. Spain had no objections to the campaign; in fact, the Spaniards were ready for it.

Hechler: Who made this plan? Where and when was the conference on it?

Göring: Hitler and [Joachim von] Ribbentrop met [Francisco] Franco and [Ramón Serrano] Suñer [Franco's chief negotiator] at Hendaye [France] in September or October 1940. Unfortunately, I was not along. [Benito] Mussolini was jealous and feared having the Germans in the Mediterranean. By that time, it was 1941 and the Russian danger in Hitler's mind excluded all other considerations. Lack of shipping had prevented us from invading England, but, before the difficulties with Russia, we could have carried out the Gibraltar Plan, with 20 divisions in West Africa, 10 in North Africa and 20 against the Suez Canal, still leaving 100 divisions in France. The entire Italian army, which

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Hermann Goering

was unfit for a major war, could have been used for occupation forces. The loss of Gibraltar might have induced England to sue for peace. Failure to carry out the plan was one of the major mistakes of the war.

The plan was originally mine. Hitler had similar ideas and everyone was enthusiastic about it. The navy was in favor of the plans, as it would have given the navy better bases. Instead of being cooped up in Biscay and Bordeaux, it could have had U-boat bases much farther out in Spain and the Atlantic islands. If the campaign succeeded, I personally wanted to attack the Azores to secure U-boat bases there, which would have crippled British sea lanes. The main task in taking Gibraltar would have fallen to the *Luftwaffe*. Paratroopers would have had to be dropped. So I was chiefly concerned, and I would have very eagerly carried out the operation. The *Luftwaffe* had many officers who had participated in the war in Spain a year and a half before and knew the people and the country.

Even if Gibraltar had not been taken, we could have Algeciras [as a base of operations], and with 800mm siege mortars could have smashed the soft stone of Gibraltar and taken the base. There was only one unprotected airfield on the Rock. In 24 hours the Royal Air Force would have been forced off the Rock, and we could have battered it to pieces. This was a real task and we were eager to accomplish it. Ships would have been sunk by mines and no mine sweepers could have operated.

Hechler: Can you trace the defeat of the Gibraltar plan directly to Hitler's fear and distrust of Russia?

Göring: By the beginning of 1941, the Russian threat had begun to loom as a very real danger. Russia was bringing up large forces and making preparations on the frontier. If an agreement had been reached with [Commissar of Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav] Molotov in February 1941, and the Russian danger had not been so real, we should certainly have carried out my plan in the spring of 1941.

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